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you hit him three times with a razor strop and it doesn't do any good, if you find a way to hit four, five and six, then those additional strokes are going to make him change?

SENATOR KRUSE: No, sir, we're going to change razor strops.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, so then you take...you braid some switches or you use an ironing cord.

SENATOR KRUSE: No, we're going to a different method of getting their attention here.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Senator Kruse. Members of the Legislature, heaping on punishments might make people feel good. It might satisfy something inside of a person who is angry, and I am not speaking of Senator Kruse now; somebody who is angry and just feels that someone else must be made to suffer before they can feel at ease. And I can understand individuals feeling that way. But that is not a good basis for enacting statutes. And when the only rationale that can be given is that this is an additional way to punish somebody, when if they do these things anyway, they can be punished, what are we really saying? That if you're going to go to executions, then you put them in the electric chair first,...

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ...and then you drive a nail through their head. And then after you drive a nail through their head, you can cut their arms off. There's a point reached when we need to say punishment that is inflicted is as far as we ought to go because we must always keep in mind the notion of proportionality. You fit the punishment to the offense, and to beat somebody after a certain point is going to have no effect because they become conditioned to that beating. And it's been demonstrated in England where they used to beat these kids with these hickory sticks that the ones beaten the most often were the ones who did the most wrong because they didn't fear the hickory stick. Something else has to be done. Thank you, Mr. President.